AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION:

Please amend the title of this application as follows:

LIGHT EMITTING DEVICE HAVING A PSEUDO-CONTINUOUS SPECTRUM AND LIGHTING APPARATUS USING THE SAME

Please amend table 3 in page 35 of the specification as follows:

Table 3

	Eg (eV)	Wavelength (nm)	Layer thickness (nm)	Number of layers
1	~~2.13~~ 2.19	566	5	5
2	~~2.10~~ 2.16	574	5	5
3	2.13	582	20	5
4	2.10	590	20	5
5	2.07	599	20	6
6	2.04	608	20	6
7	2.01	617	20	6
8	1.98	626	20	7
9	1.95	636	20	7
10	1.92	645	20	7
11	1.89	656	20	7

Please amend table 5 in page 39 of the specification as follows:

Table 5

	Eg (eV)	Wavelength (nm)	Layer thickness (nm)	Number of layers
1	~~2.13~~ 2.19	566	5	6
2	~~2.10~~ 2.16	574	5	6
3	2.13	582	20	6
4	2.10	590	20	6
5	2.07	599	20	6
6	2.04	608	20	5
7	2.01	617	20	5
8	1.98	626	20	5
9	1.95	636	20	5
10	1.92	645	20	5
11	1.89	656	20	5

Please amend the paragraph beginning at line 24 of page 42 as follows:

The following paragraphs will describe embodiments of lighting apparatuses using the above-described light source module 50. Fig. 23 shows a circuit diagram of a lighting apparatus 90 according to one embodiment of the invention. The lighting apparatus 90 comprises the light emitting devices 10, 20 (light source module 50) and a power supply portion 70 for supplying emission drive power to the light emitting devices 10, 20, and is configured so as to extract visible light from the light emitting devices 10, 20 as an illumination light. The power supply portion 70 has ~~a~~ voltage conversion portions (including power source circuits 111, 121 or AC/DC converter 99) ~~99, 111, 121~~ for converting output voltage from a power source portion 100 into light emitting device

drive voltage. In this embodiment, the first device 10 is an AlGaInP-base light emitting device, and has a drive voltage of approx. 2 V, an operation current value of approx. 100 mA to 1 A, and a power consumption of approx. 0.3 to 3 W. Available external power sources include a commercial AC power source (e.g., AC 100 V), dry cell (e.g., DC 1.5 V) and car battery (DC 9 to 15 V), and output voltage of any of these power sources is used after converted by a power source circuit (voltage conversion portion) into light emitting device drive voltage.

Please amend the paragraph beginning at line 19 of page 43 as follows:

Although the light source module 50 using semiconductor devices has a service life far longer than that of incandescent bulbs or the like, long-term use also results in lowering of the emission intensity and the service life comes to the end. It is therefore convenient to configure the module so as to allow exchange of the exhausted light source. As shown in Fig. 23, the voltage conversion portions 99, 111, 121 are provided with drive voltage output terminals 130, 131, 132 for outputting light emitting device drive voltage. It is also convenient, as shown in Fig. 22, that the light source module 50 is configured so as to integrate the light emitting devices 10, 20 with incoming terminals 61, 62, 63, and so as to be connected to the drive voltage output terminals 130, 131, 132 through the incoming terminals 61, 62, 63 in a detachable manner. This

configuration facilitates exchange operation of the exhausted light source module 50 simply by detaching such module, and by attaching a new light source module 50 to the drive voltage output terminals 130, 131, 132 through the incoming terminals (anode terminals 61, 62 and cathode terminal 63).

Please amend the paragraph beginning at line 12 of page 44 as follows:

In the light source module 50 shown in Fig. 1, the second electrodes 3, 13 of both devices 10, 20 are connected to a cathode stage 53 as being mediated by a metal conductor paste such as an Ag paste. The first electrode 9, 19 of both devices 10, 20 are connected to conductor metal fittings 51, 52 through metal leads 9a, 19a. The second electrodes 3, 13 on the cathode side are commonly wired by the cathode stage 53, from which a cathode terminal 63, which serves as one incoming terminal, is taken out. On the other hand, from the conductor metal fittings 51, 52, anode terminals 61, 62, and cathode terminal 63, which serve as residual incoming terminals, are respectively taken out. The light source module 50 is configured so that the entire portions of the cathode stage 53, devices 10, 20 and conductor metal fittings 51, 52 are covered with a translucent resin mold 60 while allowing the incoming terminals 61, 62, 63 to project therefrom. The resin mold 60 may be composed of a thermoplastic resin such as acrylic resin and so forth, where it is preferable to distribute therein light

scattering particles 261 which are composed of air bubble, glass or ceramic for the purpose of thoroughly mixing emitted light from both devices 10, 20.